

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

FOR COATINGS, RESINS AND RELATED MATERIALS

(Approved by U.S. Department of Labor "Essentially Similar" to Form OSHA-201)

NPCA 1-72

NPCA HMIS

H = 1

F = 2

R = 0

DATE OF PREP

Sept. 30, 1985

Section I

MANUFACTURER'S NAME THE GIBSON-HOMANS COMPANY

STREET ADDRESS 1755 Enterprise Parkway CITY, STATE, AND ZIP CODE Twinsburg, Ohio, 44087

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO 216/ 425-3255

PRODUCT CLASS Asphalt Cements/Trowel Coatings

MANUFACTURERS CODE IDENTIFICATION See Below.

This Material Safety Data Sheet is applicable to the following products:

TRADE NAME 6220, 6222, 6224, 6230, 6231, 6232, 6234, 6236, 6238, 6239, 6242, 6252, 6254, 6257, 6271, 6272, 6273, 6275, 6279, 6280, 6281, 6283, 6284, 6289

Section II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	NTP/IARC/ OSHA CARC.	PERCENT	TLV PPM	mg/M ³	LEL	VAPOR PRESSURE
Mineral Spirits CAS #8052-41-3	no	10 - 35	500 (OSHA) 100 (ACGIH)	2900 525	0.8 @ 212°	1.5 - 2.5

Section III - PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE Mineral Spirits 300-315° F.

VAPOR DENSITY ☒ HEAVIER. ☐ LIGHTER THAN AIR

EVAPORATION RATE ☐ FASTER ☒ SLOWER THAN ETHER

PERCENT VOLATILE
BY VOLUME 25 - 40

WEIGHT PER
GALLON 8 - 13#

Section IV - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

DOT CATEGORY Not Regulated

FLASH POINT 100° F. Minimum
(PMCC)

LEL UNKNOWN

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemicals.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Keep away from sources of ignition.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

The use of self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended for fire fighters.
Water may cause frothing, apply cautiously.

Guaranteed
Clear

Section V — HEALTH HAZARD DATA

THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE See Section II.

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE SKIN - Prolonged or repeated contact may cause slight irritation.

EYES - Contact may cause irritation, redness, blurred vision. INHALATION - Excessive breathing of high vapor concentration can cause nasal and respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, headache, possible unconsciousness and even asphyxiation. INGESTION - Can cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Aspiration of material into lungs can cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

SKIN - Wash with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. EYES - Flush with large amounts of water. Get medical attention. INHALATION - Remove affected person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. INGESTION - DO NOT induce vomiting. Keep person warm, quiet and get medical attention immediately.

Section VI — REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY ☐ UNSTABLE ☒ STABLE

CONDITIONS TO AVOID Not Applicable (N/A)

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid) N/A

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

carbon dioxide/carbon monoxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION ☐ MAY OCCUR ☒ WILL NOT OCCUR

CONDITIONS TO AVOID N/A

Section VII — SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Dike spill area. Remove sources of ignition. Ventilate area if necessary. Recover free liquid. Add absorbent to spill area.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Dispose of according to Federal, State and local regulations.

Section VIII — SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

Not normally needed in well ventilated area. If TLV is exceeded, a NIOSH/MESA approved breathing apparatus is recommended (contact safety equipment supplier).

VENTILATION

Provide sufficient mechanical and/or local exhaust ventilation to maintain exposure below TLV.

PROTECTIVE GLOVES Solvent Resistant

EYE PROTECTION Chemical goggles recommended if spraying material or if eye contact possible.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT As necessary.

Section IX — SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Keep away from sources of ignition. Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.